TESTING OUT NEW SEED

QUANTITIES NOW AVAILABLE TO EXPERIMENTERS.

List of Varieties to Be Sent Out by Those Willing to Co-operate With Dr. C. A. Zavitz at the O. A. C.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

The highest yielding varieties of several classes of farm crops in Ontario have been originated at the Ontario Agricultural College through hybridization and selection. Leading varieties of other classes of farm crops have been secured locally or from other provinces. The experimental work has been conducted for the past [illegible] years by the Experimental Union, a combination of the very best varieties of farm crops as determined in part by the experiments conducted at the Ontario Agricultural College. The following list indicates the material available for 1926.—

No.	Crops	Plots
1.	Three varieties of Oats	2
2.	O.A.C. No. 21 Barley and Emmer	2
3.	Two varieties of Hulless Barley	2
4.	Three varieties of Spring Wheat	2
5.	Two varieties of Buckwheat	2
6.	Three varieties of Field Peas	2
7.	Two varieties of Spring Rye	2
8.	Three varieties of Soy, Soja or Japanese Beans	2
9.	Eight varieties of Flint and Dent Husking Corn	8
10.	Three varieties of Mangels	2
11.	Two varieties of Sugar Mangels	2
12.	Three varieties of Swedish Turnips	2
13.	Two varieties of Fodder Turnips	2
14.	Two varieties of Carrots	2
15.	Field Corn and Soy Beans combination	3
16.	Sudan Grass and two varieties of Millet	3
17.	Sunflowers, Sorghum and Corn for Fodder	3
18.	Grain Peas, Varieties and Soy Beans	3
19.	Rape, Kale and Field Peas	3
20.	Two varieties of Biennial Sweet Clover	2
21.	Two varieties of Alfalfa	2
22.	Habana, Biennial White and Biennial Yellow Sweet Clover	3
23.	Three varieties of Field Bean	3
24.	Sweet Corn for table use from different dates of planting	3
25.	Low and High Grade Fertilizers and Manure with Oats and Red Clover	4
26.	Fertilizers and Manure in a definite rotation, starting with potatoes, followed by barley seeded with a mixture (Potatoes and manure to be furnished by the experimenter. Commercial fertilizers in 1926 and barley and alfalfa in 1927 to be furnished by the Experimental Union)	6
26.	Three crop rotations for Grain production	3
30.	Three crop rotations for Fodder production	3
31.	O.A.C. No. 21 Barley at three dates of seeding	3
32.	O.A.C. No. 72 Oats at three dates of seeding	3
33.	O.A.C. No. 3 Oats at three dates of seeding	3
34.	O.A.C. No. 85 Spring Wheat at three dates of seeding	3
35.	O.A.C. No. 211 Soy Beans broadcast and in rows	2
36.	Perfect Medic, Swedish Trianglefoil at three distances, two rows	3
37.	Yellow Blossom Melilotus at three distances, two rows	3

All persons in Ontario who grow any of the crops and apply for any one of the varieties for 1926 [illegible] will be asked to make a report [illegible] the material for the experiment [illegible] shipment of the material. The material will be forwarded in the order in which the applications are received while the supply lasts. No charge will be made for the seed or the material and the person takes the property of the experimenter. A card fully [illegible] is expected to be sent after harvest. Each person applying should carefully write the name, address and county. All written applications whether inclosed or in envelopes require full postage.

The Prevention of Deafness.

A New method to remove ear wax [illegible] much harm. [illegible]

Children have a fondness for putting small things—peas, buttons, coin in the nose and ears. Let them not try.

Insects and various foods may get in the ears. The right thing to do is to soak them out with warm water, glycerine, sweet oil. Never attempt to pick them out. Get a physician.

Neglected diseased tonsils and adenoids are another a prolific cause of deafness in adults. When a child breathes through the mouth, the tonsils and enlarged tonsils and adenoids should be considered.

Earache and slight deafness in children is not to be considered with indifference. The last hopeful event is often treatment.—Buffalo Sunday Bulletin.

For the third time in its history, the British and Foreign Bible Society has issued the Bible in twelve months.

Premier Lapointe of Nova Scotia, 1911-1917, said he was opposed to prohibition for a reasonable delay but favored enforcing law.

Mussolini has proposed to give Italy a standing army of 220,000 men and compulsory service of 6 months was adopted by Senate.

British excise figures for the past year show the consumption of wine increased 15 per cent., while that of other liquors dropped.

During the month of February, four children were taken to a clinic at the Hospital for Sick Children and one to an optometrist, on the advice of the Peel school nurse. Miss Isabel Galbraith, who paid eighteen visits to schools, and 1388 inspections, found 81 defects, terminated 27 defects, made 37 home visits and held 15 consultations.—Brampton Banner.

A resolution was passed at the Ontario Good Roads Association meeting at Toronto asking the Legislature to prohibit trucks, except those with perishable commodities, from using the highways on Sundays. Another recommended increased rates for heavy trucks, which damage roadways and at the same time are in competition in freight-carrying with the Government railways. One delegate said he had seen loads of steel, weighing 35 tons, being carried on the highway in the Niagara Peninsula.

POLICEWOMEN OF BRITAIN.

Members of Force Are Called Upon to Undertake Varied Duties.

Commandant Mary Allen, in her book, "The Pioneer Policewomen," just published in London, tells some good stories, among which is the following:

Shouting excitedly, several women rushed out of a factory. They found a policewoman patrolling the grounds. Quick explanations ensued. She hurried into the factory, to discover a terrified worker with her long hair caught in a machine that was slowly dragging her into its metal jaws.

With great presence of mind, the policewoman grasped the worker's hair and held on whilst a forewoman stopped the machinery. The careless worker narrowly escaped a scalping.

Caps to keep their hair in place were provided for women workers during the war, but many did not realize their value. Periodical raids were made by the police to ensure that caps were worn. Every time a policewoman was seen, the workers in a certain shed called to those in another, "Look out, girls. Air raid!"

Founded by Miss Damer Dawson, and first employed in November, 1914, at Grantham and Hull, these petticoated officers of the law aroused considerable curiosity. But their number increased steadily, and in 1917 they mustered forty-three. In the following year eighty-six were doing regular duty, whilst in 1919 their number had risen to 144.

These figures do not include nearly a thousand policewomen trained by Miss Dawson under contract with the Ministry of Munitions for patrolling munition areas.

Members of the force are called upon to undertake varied duties. One policewoman in a factory complained to an inspecting officer that she was foreman, furnace stoker, inspector of boilers and leaks, telephone operator, nurse to children, and gardener all rolled in one.

A male constable who heard the complaint merely smiled and remarked: "Well, I've done all those things and one more. She hasn't had to feed the pigs yet!"

Her finger cut off by machinery, a courageous war-worker insisted on walking to the hospital instead of being carried in an ambulance. As she left the grounds, she put her head into the policewoman's hut and said: "Here, inspector, you're always looking for something. See if you can find my finger. I've mislaid it."

At Hull the women police had their first experience of air raids. In certain districts the people gathered together in frantic haste all they could reach, sometimes crammed it into a perambulator, and rushed to the parks presented a curious sight to the policewomen. Often they were litered with large framed pictures, birds in cages, and huge porcelain vases.

Commandant Allen recalls a fiery woman who settled for the evening in a fried fish shop. The proprietor expostulated. She was stopping his business. No one could move her. Presently a policewoman came along.

Leaning on the counter and whispering to her confidentially, the irate policewoman said: "You know I would never stay where I wasn't wanted. Now you come along with me." And to the onlookers' astonishment the woman went like a lamb.

Tough encounters took place with animals as well as human beings. The cobbens that sprang up during the war provided a good living for stray cats. Patrolling a camp one black night, a sergeant was startled by a wild cat springing on to her shoulder. It put up a stiff fight before being subdued.

A COLONY OF PORCUPINES.

No Fewer Than Fourteen Installed In the London Zoo.

The London Zoological Gardens is rich in porcupines now, no fewer than fourteen being installed in the porcupine cages at the insect house, writes Lilian Gask, F.Z.S.

Long-tailed specimens from Brazil, India Brush-tails, and some fine fellows from Africa, make up this thriving colony.

Does do not like porcupines, nor do leopards, nor even tigers. The "spiny pig" may be a tasty morsel, but he counters the attack of a foe by hustling backwards into his open mouth, and his quills are terribly sharp.

Joey, one of the Long-tails, is quite tame, and a perfect little gentleman. He keeps his quills down for visitors, and licks the hand that strokes him. He also licks one's shoes, which is very kind, as the Zoo is a dusty place.

Joey has a baby — a little thing about the size of a rat—with long black hairs on its rose-pink skin, and quills at present as soft as velvet. As it sprawled on my hand at four days old, Joey hovered near, the while its remaining kindred watched with bright, solemn eyes.

They don't mind the keeper picking him up, but should a stranger attempt to, the porcupines form a circle round it, and present their warlike quills to the enemy.

Handcuffed Motorist's Feat.

A cowboy named Seeley recently completed an extraordinary non-stop motor-driving test at Cleveland, Ohio.

He was handcuffed for five days and five nights (122 hours, 45 minutes) to the steering wheel of a car. The trial was conducted in the neighborhood of Cleveland, and at regular intervals the driver reported to traffic agents and police, so that each could testify that he had not stopped or fallen asleep.

Except for traffic signals, Seeley was not permitted to stop the car. Petrol and water, says a writer in the Motor, were taken on when the car was in motion, the driver circling slowly round the garage while attendants carried out the operation.

Soviet Etiquette.

In Russia a woman would be offended if a male "comrade" offered her a seat in a train, opened a door for her, or stepped aside to give her precedence.

Hand kissing and hat tipping have been relegated to the past in Communist Russia for hygienic reasons and men and women are on a par. There is no sex in Communism.

But strangely enough men still continue to kiss each other. The old method of salutation among men relatives and intimate men friends is so strong that Government regulations have not wiped it out. Handshaking is also under Government ban.

Sunlight and the Chick.

Exposure to sunlight and contact with the bare ground, are outstanding factors in controlling leg weakness. These two factors with plenty of exercise aid in controlling toe pecking, cannibalism, and other evils that follow idleness and overcrowding.

An Opportunist.

Teacher: "What is an opportunist?"

Pupil: "One who meets the wolf at the door and appears the next day in a fur coat."

Wood Twice as Light as Cork

Nameless and unassuming is the white discoverer of a wood which not only possess remarkable insulating qualities, but is about twice as light as cork and of a strength one-half as great as spruce.

One speaks of the discoverer in the proper sense—one who first makes a thing known to the world in general. Botanists gave the name of Ochroma lagopus to the balso tree. It had been growing in the tropics, particularly in Ecuador and Costa Rice, ages before any white man viewed its forests. Natives knew of its unusual buoyancy. They used it in making rafts with which to float the heavier and more desirable woods, such as mahogany, to the seacoast and a market.

From this use the wood acquired its name of "balsa," which is Spanish for raft. As raftwood it came to have a definite use in the tropics. Its introduction to the commercial world came when the United States Government in the world war equipped all transports with balsa life rafts. The rafts saved many lives in the United States army and navy and proved their value for transport duty. Since that time the Government has endorsed balso wood for the required life-preservers on steam and other shipping. Because of the wood's superior buoyancy the balsa life preservers are much smaller than the ones filled with cork.

After the war some unknown experimenter discovered the insulating qualities of balsa wood, and it assumed an important position in industry. Hitherto heat and cold insulation could be attained only by complicated contrivance invented by men. They were expensive to build. The transportation of perishable products which demanded a uniform temperature remained a problem despite the railroad refrigerator car. Refrigerator cars had to be re-iced en route, unpacked at the railroad track and were useful only for carload lots.

That small boxes two feet square could be packed—say with fish—at one degree above freezing and arrive at their destination, half way across the continent, at almost the same temperature without the use of ice, seemed till lately quite impracticable. Most people to-day believe that such a result can be obtained only by an intricate, fragile and expensive thermos container constructed of other elements than wood. Yet a box of balsa wood two or three inches in thickness is said to accomplish this purpose.

The same type of box of similar size is used by the yeast companies to transport their perishable product. Ice cream and candy manufacturers also use the wood. In the case of the candy manufacturer the wood has apparently solved the problem of maintaining a low temperature in summer for chocolates.

Another development for balsa lies in the field of heat insulation. A New York architect is experimenting with it as insulation for houses, and is building a dwelling with an inner sheathing of balso wood. Other uses for the wood have been found by toy makers and manufacturers of surf boards used at the bathing beaches.

The Goverament is experimenting with airplane propellers of balsa. They are about four times the size of an ordinary propeller, yet much lighter, and, it is said, render it possible to use a slow speed motor. Because of the lightness of the wood makers of theatrical scenery are beginning to employ balsa. The settings of "Alonia of the South Sea" are of balsa wood. In "Desire Under the Elms" a stone wall was used in the New York production, weighing over four thousand pounds, but the road show has a "stone wall" of painted blocks of balsa wood and it weighs less than ten pounds.

A MONKEY MARVEL.

Monkey Feeds Large West Indian Rodent With Cake.

A notable example of unselfishness on the part of a monkey is provided by Nippy, a Capuchin, in the Zoological Gardens in London, England.

Nippy shares a cage with five other Capuchins, a Spider monkey, a couple of "Woollies," and Teddy, a large West Indian rodent known as a Hutia.

Teddy is used to the pranks of monkeys, having suffered from them for nearly five years, but he is well able to look after himself, and, by sitting on his haunches and boxing with his forepaws, he gives them "tit for tat."

Not until Nippy came upon the scene did the Hutia have a real friend in the cage, however. For Nippy feeds him, by hand, with scraps of cake and other morsels given to himself by visitors.

Such unselfishness on the part of a monkey is so unusual that the keeper would not credit it until he had watched the pair in the act. Now he thinks Nippy a wonder.

Fish Age Facts.

How long do fish live? Major F. S. Fowler, in a lecture before the London Zoological Society, gave some interesting data on a special study he has conducted on this subject.

An electric eel in the London Zoo, it was reported, lived twelve years. A European catfish in the private aquarium of the Duke of Bedford is fifty years old and shows little indication of weakness.

Other fish age figures given by Major Fowler, says a writer in Science, were: carp, thirteen years; goldfish, twelve years; herring, four years, salmon, three years; bull frog, fifteen years; tree frog, fourteen years; female Spanish newt, eighteen years; and giant salamander, fifty-two years.

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Pedestrians' White Line.

In Berlin the White Line rule applies to pedestrians as well as to vehicles, and, according to "Safety First," the traffic police have now to report to headquarters every pedestrian who crosses the street outside the line.

The policeman corrects the offender on the spot. He gently leads him back to his starting-point, and makes him repeat the crossing, this time under the guidance of the law, and doubtless to the grinning delight of the onlookers.

People who resent such tender care find it pays to be quiet. Giving "back-chat" to a policeman is, in Berlin, even a worse offence than transgressing the line.

The First Eclipse.

The first eclipse recorded in history happened on March 19, 721 B.C. according to Ptolemy. It was an eclipse of the moon, and was observed with accuracy at Babylon in Mesopotamia.

WORLD'S STRONG MEN.

Remarkable Feats of Breakage by Men of Brawn.

The amusements of strong men always hold a strange fascination for those who are not blessed with Herculean strength.

A redoubtable fellow was Williams, a deserter from the British Army, who was afforded asylum for two years a century ago by the Sieur Barbazon in the Isle Jourdain. He pulled nails out of walls with his fingers, twisted bars of iron as if they were frail twigs, and, having run fifty yards with a man, pitched him over a twenty-foot wall. It took the combined resources of the whole French army to shift him when (not unnaturally, for he had a nasty temper) he became "persona non grata" to the local peasantry. The Prefect of Auch called in troops and had him passed on from one brigade quarters to another until he was safely locked up in Toulon.

Dan Cuerton was the terror of the West End of London tailors. He was elastic as well as brawny and used to sally forth from the King's Arms coffee house in London to be measured for a suit. He could puff his chest out to a prodigious size or contract it until he could wear a boy's coat. And he did both at his fittings. His pet feat was to hammer flat a pewter quart with a simultaneous battering on both sides by blows from his elbows, if anyone would undertake to pay for the pot. With his hands tied behind him he would lift a large mahogany table with his teeth.

Snapping a rope with a breaking strain of 35 cwt., lifting a weight of 2,200 lbs., and pulling harder than a straining dray-horse, were the amusements that brought renown to Richard Joy, the Strong Man of Kent.

The fondness for remarkable feats of breakage combined with the boorish manners of Count Orlov, a councillor of the Tsaritsa Ekaterin, resulted in an awkward incident in the drawing-room of the Marchese Gentili Bocca Paduli. He split an apple placed between the sides of his fingers. King George III.'s brother, the Duke of Gloucester, was present and a bit of the apple shot across the room and hit him in the eye. The count said nothing and the guests had to apologize for him.

Tom Topham, the publican who kept the Red Lion in London, was easily the strongest of all British "strong men." He lived during George II.'s reign and first attracted notice in the streets of Moorfields by holding back a horse that could not tug him, try as it did. He rolled up a 7-lb. dish like a scroll of paper, lifted a heavy table in his teeth with a 50-lb. weight tied to the end of it, tied iron kitchen pokers an inch thick into knots, and told coil-gate-keepers not to bother about opening the gate—he lifted his horse over it instead. He would visit newly-arrived West Indiamen at the Thames wharves and ask the sailors to sell him a cocoanut.

"How do you crack it?" he would inquire.

They showed him by banging it against the deck.

"But suppose I smote it against my head?" he suggested.

"You're crazy!" they jeered.

"Am I?" he retorted—and, buying another promptly split it open against his skull, without coming to any harm.

THE DEW.

Radiation of Heat During Night of Chilled Bodies Near the Earth.

Dew is aqueous vapor which has condensed on bodies during the night in the form of minute gobules. It is occasioned by the chilling which bodies near the surface of the earth experience in consequence of the radiation of heat during the night. The heat received by the surface of the earth during the day is given off or radiated during the night, and the surface becomes cooler than the air. This condenses the vapor in the air which is deposited on the surface of the earth in minute gobules. This is dew. Practically the same thing takes place when a bottle of cold water is brought into a warm room. The bottle becomes covered with moisture, owing to the condensation of aqueous vapor upon it, that is, the vapor floating in the warm air of the room. When the sky is clear at night the radiation of heat from the surface of the earth goes on rapidly. The surface becomes chilled and there is an abundant deposit of dew. When the sky is clouded the clouds in turn radiate heat towards the earth and the surface only experiences a slight chilling. The aqueous vapor of the air is not condensed when it comes in contact with the earth, and there is no deposit of dew.

In summer in Palestine the dew is so copious that it supplies to some extent the absence of rain and becomes important to the cultivators of the soil and shepherds.

BEES ON AN OCEAN VOYAGE.

Methodical and Dependable, But Is Sometimes Erratic.

Although one of the most methodical and dependable of insect workers, the bee is sometimes erratic in its behaviour.

Bee-keepers know that a strange upheaval takes place in the colony at hiving-time. Hiving is usually caused by overcrowding. The housing accommodation has become limited, and there is only one cure. Some of the family have to clear out and make room for the others.

As the day of the "flitting" approaches the greatest excitement prevails. The bees gorge themselves with food, which is to carry them over the hungry period until they find a new home.

Up to this point the actions of the insects seem to be regulated by certain laws; but once out of the hive, all depends on chance. The whole live ball of insects, in the centre of which is the queen, do not appear to have any definite destination, and the swarm may alight anywhere.

Should a tree, shrub, hedge, or even a man, be in their line of flight, their progress will be arrested within a few yards of their old home. If there are no obstacles, however, the living mass often rises into the air, and is soon lost to sight altogether.

So bee-keepers always watch, with much patience, every movement of their live stock at hiving-time. The careless bee-keeper loses many a valuable stock of bees through inattention at this period.

How far swarming bees may travel if once they get away is shown by a recent remarkable incident. A large swarm of bees settled on the boom of a steamship which was well out at sea on a voyage from Yokohama. The swarm had probably travelled from Japan, and was making its way across the Pacific.

Puir Scottie!

A gentleman on a motoring tour stopped to replace a tire in a desolate part of the Highlands. A native chanced along and helped.

"I suppose," said the tourist, "that even here the bare necessities of life have risen tremendously in price."

"Aye, ye're right," replied the Scot, "and it's no' worth drinkin' wha[illegible]

Hands that Heal

Medical science has made giant strides during the last fifty years, says London Answers. In fact, it might be said with truth, that the healing art has been absolutely revolutionized, both in its theory and its practice.

Yet in one particular field it has made practically no progress. That is the department of surgery which deals with bone injuries. Where malformations of the bones are concerned—such lifelong handicaps as flat-foot, club-foot, and twisted shoulders—the surgeons are able to do very little to better the lot of the sufferer. And it is just the same with those bone injuries which arise from accidents on the football field, in the boxing ring, and in the gymnasium.

The orthodox medical practitioner who has to deal with a case of misplaced kneecap falls back on methods which have really been out of date since the late Dr. Hutton, the first doctor to practice bone-setting, applied the extraordinarily successful manipulative methods now used by such famous bone-setters as Sir Herbert Barker and Mr. A. E. Kennard.

Most injuries which overtake the sportsman, whether he be footballer, boxer, or wrestler, are essentially mechanical injuries. A sudden blow, a wrench, or a twist, and the mechanical structure of the body is distorted out of the normal.

Take, for instance, that most common of all footballers' injuries, phlebitis, or water-on-the-knee, which so often goes with misplaced knee cartilage. The orthodox doctor will attempt to remedy this mechanical injury by indirect methods—tapping off the water, massage, bandaging, and so on.

Those are the methods he was taught at his medical school, and since he has a thousand and one other ailments and diseases to study and attend to, he has never advanced his knowledge in this particular field since his student days.

The bone-setter, on the other hand, has elected to make a life-study of nothing but just such injuries. He works from an entirely different angle from the orthodox medical man. He says, in effect, here is something which needs mending, just as a damaged engine needs mending.

When he has before him the footballer with a misplaced knee cartilage, what does he do? He takes that knee in his two hands and manipulates the misplaced part into its normal position!

The fundamental difference between the two methods is that the one is direct and simple, the other indirect and involved. And it is the simple method which gets the amazing results which have enabled the much-abused bone-setting fraternity to forge ahead and build up for themselves immense practices in this class of surgical work.

Here is a typical instance. Mr. W. T. Stead, the well-known journalist, had in his office a lad who had injured his leg at football so that he was apparently lame for life. Stead, who was keenly interested in the case, took the boy to several distinguished doctors. They could do nothing with the injured limb.

As a last resort he took the boy to Sir Herbert Barker. In five minutes that wizard of the manipulative art had put the knee right!

But there is one great difference between the doctor and the bone-setter. A doctor is an average man specially trained for a scientific job; the bone-setter is a man with certain innate qualifications, without which no amount of education and training can make him efficient in his highly-skilled and delicate work.

This special qualification, or bent, is in the bone-setters' hands. They are not ordinary hands at all. They are hands in which the sense of touch has been developed to an extraordinary degree of sensibility. They are what Mr. A. E. Kennard calls "educated hands."

While the doctors have been poring over their books, or peering at the human machine on the dissecting table, or in the hospital the bone-setter has been sharpening his natural gifts by long practice until he has an instrument for curing bone injuries which far surpasses the cunningest tool devised by the orthopædic surgeon.

The active sportsman wants but one thing when he finds that his limbs are not working with the engine-like smoothness of perfect health and adjustment—he wants a rapid and sure cure. And experience has taught him that he can get this at the hands of the bone-setter.

For this reason the football clubs all over the Old Country prefer to send their injured men to the bone-setter rather than to the orthodox doctor.

In the medical schools they do not teach touch as an instrument of diagnosis; they rely upon mechanical appliances. Yet in all cases of dislocation, distortions from the normal, adhesions of tissue to muscle-fibre or bone, the highly-trained, super-sensitive hand of the bone-setter can tell more and do more than all the contraptions of modern science.

It is because this is so that footballers, boxers, and athletes of all kinds join in praise of the men who, using only their two strong hands, put right the injuries which baffle the ordinary doctor.

Spring Pruning.

The question, "How late can the apple, peach and pear trees be pruned in the spring?" is often asked. It may be answered by saying that it can be done with entire success any time during the spring months.

It is usually a little more successful and satisfactory to do the work before growth starts in the spring. Do it when your knife is sharp, and don't delay a whole year on account of inability to find time early in the season. The later pruning is done in the spring the greater the tendency toward the checking of growth, and results in accomplishing no more than the removal of the wood. Early pruning leaves all stimulating influences for the benefit of the twigs that remain, and results in increased growth, and development where desired.

Wounds made on large branches sometimes exude considerable sap when made in the middle of the growing season, so if pruning is done after growth starts more care should be exercised in painting over the cut surfaces. Sodium silicate or water glass is one of the best coverings for wet wounds on fruit trees. Bordeaux mixture and corrosive sublimate solutions are also good. Paint, wax or pitch may be applied when the surface becomes dry.—L. Stevenson, Director of Extension, O. A. College.

Coffee Plant.

The coffee plant is a native of Abyssinia in eastern Africa.

THE SAVAGE SWAN.

This Bird Is a Creature of Savage Impulses.

People in London, who regard the swan merely as an adjunct to the numerous pleasure parks of the metropolis, were much amazed to read a story of a swan that recently attacked a couple of men.

The bird flew into the wind-screen of a motor-car and smashed the glass to splinters. When the driver attempted to remove it from the seat it attacked him, and with a blow of its wing broke his nose and rendered him unconscious.

Meanwhile the swan's mate joined in the fray, and when a laborer with a pitchfork approached the first bird, the second made a fierce assault upon both this man and another.

The fact is that the swan is a creature of savage impulses. Under certain circumstances it readily attacks human beings. Children playing and paddling on the edge of ornamental lakes have been assaulted times without number. When the birds are breeding they are particularly bad-tempered, and many an angler can narrate instances of their ferocity.

"I remember," says a writer in a London paper, "fishing once on a mill dam which contained trout. As we approached the bank we saw that the female swan was nesting in reeds at the opposite side. As soon as the male bird saw us he swam to our side of the water. Within a yard or two he halted. If we moved in one direction he followed, and when we retraced our steps he wheeled round.

The climax came when we separated. Seeing that he was foiled, the swan came out of the water and savagely attacked my companion, who unfortunately tripped and fell prone. Leaping upon him, the swan pecked with his bill and beat him with his wings, and it took three of us all our time to drive him back into the water. And even then he hugged the shore as long as we remained, looking at us with malevolent eye.

This graceful creature, so beautiful in outline, so elegant in motion, is a born fighter. Children at play, parties boating, anglers wading—all have been attacked. Like the heron, the swan will even tackle a pike. Sometimes the fish pulls the bird below the water and drowns it. At other times the swan vanquishes the pike, and a very sick fish swims to his lair bruised in body and injured in pride.

BLACKS ARE LORDS OF JUNGLE.

In the Tropics the Negro Is Pre-eminently the Superior Race.

No man can survive within the tropics that has not been born to the ancient ways of forest survival, writes John W. Vandercook.

The white race does not and can never know them. It is a mode of life too foreign to our experience and temperament. But the jungle has been the home of the black always. He will survive there and increase forever. In the tropics the negro is pre-eminently the superior race.

The Dutch colony of Suriname on the north coast of South America is not commercially successful. The home Government pays a hugh deficit each year for its support. A dozen times momentarily profitable agricultural industries have been wiped out by plague or a changing economic situation.

Suriname, of course, has its successful men, but few of them are white. If you would find success there in the general business of life you must not look for it in the coastal towns. You must go back into the jungles where the Bush negroes live.

The Bush negroes are the pure blooded descendants of West African slaves who rebelled against their masters in Suriname in the latter years of the eighteenth century. They returned to jungles like those they had left behind and at once renewed the knowledge and the ways of life that make survival in the tropic jungles successful and happy.

Nearly a hundred and fifty years of separation from the memories of Africa had not been enough to sever them. The magic, the mystery, the society, the wisdom and culture of the black men were reborn and they have continued in unhindered growth ever since.

The Bush negroes to-day are masters of a vast territory of unexplored forest far behind the towns along the coast.

How France Protects Her Trees.

In France it is necessary to obtain Government permission to cut down one's own trees.

This is due to the important part played by scientific forestry in the national life and to a desire to prevent destruction of national wealth on even the smallest scale. Unless the tree be quite dead it is probable that the owner's request will be refused. Nor may he even have it clipped except by a person properly qualified, lest the tree be injured.

Trees that are municipal property or such as line the highways of France also may not be cut down, even when dead, without the permission of the local district council. The Paris municipal council has, however, just made a move to abolish this permit-seeking necessity as applied to the metropolis.

The proposal is not looked upon with universal favor. Some suspicious Parisians contend that the council is trying to shirk some of its responsibility. Then, too, it is pointed out that the consequences, were all districts of France to adopt so loose an attitude toward the cutting down of trees, might be serious.

Did It on Purpose.

The applicant for an insurance policy was being given a medical examination. "Did you ever have a serious illness?" "No." "Did you ever have an accident?" "No." "Never had an accident?" "Never, except a year ago, when a bull tossed me over a fence." "Don't you call that an accident" "Why, no," was the answer, in a tone of surprise. "He did it on purpose."

Output of Coal.

According to official statistics the world's output of coal in 1922 amounted to 1,332,000,000 short tons of 2,000 pounds. The United States produced 417,000,000 metric tons of 2,204 pounds; Germany 120,000,000 tons of coal, and 120,000,000 tons of lignite; and Great Britain 167,000,000 tons of coal. In 1924 the United States exported 128,324,000 tons of coal and Great Britain 66,000,000 tons. For domestic heating hard anthracite coal is probably the best. For generating steam, for instance, in the boilers of a ship, Welsh steam coal probably ranks first.

Hippopotamus.

Hippopotamus is a Greek word meaning river-horse. The animal bearing this name is a native of Africa. It was known to several ancient writers, but not correctly described. Representations were exhibited at Rome by the Emperor Commodus, A.D. 192.

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BANK OF ENGLAND FRAUDS

Swindled to the Extent of a [illegible] Million Dollars.

Charles Ney, who has spent two years in English prison for the following interesting [illegible] great frauds perpetrated [illegible] of England some years [illegible] the men who conducted the [illegible]

One of the most daring [illegible] ever carried out was that [illegible] the Bank of England was [illegible] the extent of a [illegible] million pounds.

These frauds were [illegible] three extremely clever [illegible] George and Austin [illegible] George Macdonnel.

The way in which [illegible] the bank was by [illegible] bills of exchange, and [illegible] their plans laid that only [illegible] tunate little incidents [illegible] from their point of view [illegible] their swindling to an enormous [illegible]

The first incident was that [illegible] Pinkerton, the famous American detective, had business which [illegible] him to London. Quite by [illegible] caught sight of one of the [illegible] and Macdonnel, and [illegible] warned Scotland Yard [illegible] the most notorious bank [illegible] the United States were in [illegible]

Then came the blunder [illegible] sealed the crooks' fate. [illegible] document to the bank which was [illegible] posed to come from the [illegible] Rothschilds. But the date [illegible] omitted.

The bank sent the [illegible] Rothschilds with a note [illegible] the omitted date. And [illegible] whole fraud came to [illegible] ended in the three [illegible] caught and sentenced to [illegible] tido for life.

While serving my sentence [illegible] all three in various prisons [illegible]

George Bidwell I met [illegible] Woking prison in the hospital [illegible] I was employed as orderly [illegible]

He was crushed by [illegible] and had lost all the money [illegible] helped him to carry [illegible] the frauds.

He was in the hospital [illegible] ably suffering from pe[illegible] say "presumably" bec[illegible] doubted the genuineness [illegible] ady. At any rate [illegible] after fourteen years [illegible]

It was at Chatham [illegible] tin Bidwell, and he [illegible] in his work as hospital [illegible]

Macdonnel I met [illegible] —"speak as you find" [illegible] saying that he was a spl[illegible] Tall, dark, and gentlemanly [illegible] donnel, and many a [illegible] together.

But he was a queer fellow [illegible] fused remission of [illegible] though he was [illegible] amount, and he [illegible] cept any of the [illegible] entitled to when he [illegible]

"I'm going to pay [illegible] full," he told me [illegible] occasion. "Then I'm going [illegible]

I shook hands with Macdonnel [illegible] day he was released, and [illegible] from him afterwards that he [illegible] tled down in a new home [illegible] part of the world. And all [illegible] he ended.

TO KEEP OUT THE COLD

Depends Upon a Man's Own Home Central Heating.

A medical friend, dead [illegible] now, who had accompanied the Sir John Franklin search [illegible] tions in the Arctic Ocean, [illegible] sisted that the capacity to [illegible] either cold or heat depended [illegible] man's own internal central [illegible] establishment. He found [illegible] Eskimo's theory was that [illegible] well filled with fatty [illegible] food will never perish [illegible] With them, poor souls, the [illegible] towards death from cold [illegible] tion. A hunting and fishing [illegible] rade often remarked to [illegible] tle food sufficed for our [illegible] half-breed guides, on long [illegible] time trips. He would say [illegible] trary opinion could be made [illegible] the winter trips with sc[illegible] They know well that wood [illegible] provides strong external [illegible] is little need for making [illegible] in one's own internal furnace [illegible] when the body is expected [illegible] only, it is absolutely necessary [illegible] some firing upon it. We [illegible] more and more heating [illegible] winter than in the summer [illegible] poorer clad, less wealthy [illegible] the race, who are least able [illegible] it, are those who ought to [illegible] most and the most nourishing [illegible] in the winter. While wind[illegible] very time, in Canada, where [illegible] least work and least money [illegible] to buy food with! The weather [illegible] not the only thing that requires [illegible] application of some equitable principle.—Observer in [illegible] Weekly Star.

Ill-Treated Inventor.

It is recorded that a [illegible] himself before the Roman Emperor Tiberius to exhibit an unbreakable glass cup. He dashed it [illegible] ground and otherwise ill-treated it [illegible] with no result save to dent [illegible] of shape here and there. [illegible] juries he set right with a few [illegible] from a hammer. Tiberius [illegible] thought less of the marvelous strength of the glass than [illegible] value of it on the value of gold [illegible] silver. Drinking-vessels and dishes. "Does anyone else know of the secret?" he demanded. "No," was the proud inventor's answer. Whereupon the emperor ordered his immediate execution.

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